

government, the Vice Presidency of the Union. He is in opposition to a Pennsylvanian, to one too, whose masterly report has placed him on a high ground as an able financier, and a warm friend of the "American System," of Pennsylvania.

Will, then, the citizens of Pennsylvania, lend their aid to exalt a man with southern feelings over one of their own native sons? Nay, more, will they give their votes to one, who publicly denounces the policy by which alone they may expect to hold a just and honorable station among their sister states, and who threatens the rulers who accomplished this measure with a fate too dark to speak but by innuendo?

Harrisburg Argus.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

The editor of the Kentucky Focus says, he has *authentic information*, that the purpose of dissolving the Union was entertained and discussed among the Jackson members from the South, during the last session of Congress.

Many circumstances, we regret to say, concur to prove the above assertion, and justify us in our credence of it; but we have good reason to hope, and for the honor of our State, we trust we may not be mistaken, that all our Representatives were not participators in the unlawful measure. That most of them have evinced an intemperate zeal in the cause of Gen. Jackson, and in their opposition to the Tariff, is most true; and it is no less true, that some of them have even gone so far, in the heat of their political phrenzy, as to attempt to raise the flag of rebellion in their native State, and avow sentiments which savor strongly of treason—for what but treasonable are those sentiments that express a desire to dissolve the Union of the States? That these individuals have acted at Washington, as is charged against them by the Focus, their conduct since their return to their constituents, gives "damning proof." Happily for South Carolina, that all her representatives are not alike guilty. There are those among them, we have heretofore thought, too wise and patriotic to share in the guilt of their intemperate colleagues; and until their acts shall prove to the contrary, we will continue our confidence in their integrity.

The Tariff.—We were of opinion from the first, that the ostensible object of those who originated the opposition to the present Administration, was to effect a change in our Tariff System. Every day's experience confirms us in that opinion, and that its continuation depends upon the issue of the approaching Presidential election. Adams and the Tariff—Jackson and no Tariff—is the question to be decided. This dividing line, though at first but faintly drawn in distant States, is fast extending and becoming plain and legible. At an Anti-Tariff meeting held in Glynn county, Georgia, on the 2d ult. it was resolved, "That we disapprove of the re-election of President Adams; first, because he is an advocate of this 'American System' of favoritism and injustice;—and that 'we approve of Gen. Jackson, as we consider him the best calculated to save our country from all the horrors of discord, anarchy and ruin; perhaps the only man who can disperse that darkening cloud of civil broil which may be slow, but surely rolling on, unless the North recedes.'" *Franklin Repository.*

The Jackson men persuade themselves that there is still some chance for the Hero in Kentucky at the electoral election. One of the most intelligent of the party, however, acknowledged since the election of Metcalfe, that it was all over with them, and that a majority of about TEN THOUSAND might be expected for the Administration in the fall. *Lexington Rep.*

Indiana.—We learn by the last Indianapolis papers, that Mr. Blake is re-elected to Congress from the first Congressional district in that State, over his Jackson opponent, by a small majority—Mr. Jennings is re-elected in the 2d Congressional District, and Mr. Test in the third, both by large majorities. Both our Senators, and all our Representatives in Congress, are in favor of the present Administration. All of our Senators in the State Legislature, we believe, except two, and also a majority of the Representatives, are in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams.

Comment on these circumstances would be useless. They speak for themselves—they speak a language that cannot be misunderstood. Who will hereafter say that Indiana will give her electoral vote to Gen. Jackson?

Indiana pap.

"I love Caesar, but I love Rome better," was the language of an illustrious Roman. The citizens of New Orleans have entwined the brow of the hero with the laurels of victory—they have lavished their own, and the funds of the state, in doing homage to his military

fame on every proper occasion—but they cannot—they will not—as recently declared by their votes, place the civil institutions of the country in the hands of a man who they know is entirely unfit, and has wantonly trampled upon the rights of his fellow citizens, and put the laws and the constitution of his country at defiance. They love Gen. Jackson, but they love the civil institutions of their country better.

Crawford Messenger.

From the Franklin Repository.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

A meeting, highly respectable, both as to number and character, of the citizens of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and Washington county, Maryland, was held on the 4th inst. in the vicinity of Waynesburg. The meeting was organized by appointing Gen. SAMUEL DUNN, President, Gen. JAMES BURNS, and Maj. ROBERT ALLISON, a revolutionary officer, Vice Presidents, and John H. Hughes and John D. Work, Secretaries. Captain PECK, a revolutionary officer being present, at the request of the meeting took a seat on the hustings, with the appointed officers of the day.

We were happy to witness on this occasion, so lively a devotion to the cause of the country, among all classes of our Citizens. Let Pennsylvania and Maryland redeem the promise here made, and the cause of the Administration has nothing to fear.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President; after which addresses were delivered by Samuel Hughes & Thomas G. McCullough, Esqrs. and several other gentlemen. The meeting then partook of the Collation prepared for the occasion, and served up in a handsome style by Michael Stoner, Esq. After this refreshment, they again assembled, to receive the answer of the Hon. JAMES WILSON, one of the delegates in Congress from Pennsylvania, to their invitation to join them in this public testimony of their adherence to the present administration. This apology was accompanied with a full and clear exposition of his views of the prevailing political excitement, and the grounds upon which he has espoused the cause of those who are placed at the head of the government.

The following resolutions were then read by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting view the approaching Presidential Election, as a most important crisis, and that the friends of order and a pure republican government, are bound by the most sacred obligations, to exert themselves to counteract the intrigues and violence of a most unholy combination.

Resolved, That we view the approaching election, as one involving not merely the qualifications of the candidates, but as determining whether mere military talents, are sufficient qualifications for the presidency of ten millions of freemen.

Resolved, That in our opinion the presidency of these United States is a civil office, essentially requiring for the due execution of its duties civil acquirements, and that it ought not to be the reward of men of military talents.

Resolved, That the civil acquirements of John Quincy Adams, eminently qualify him for the office he now holds. That his faithful execution of his official duties as president, as secretary of state, and as our minister at foreign countries, entitle him to our warmest support. That the man who has spent almost the whole of his life, in the service of his country, without being guilty of the slightest official misconduct, is entitled to receive from that country the highest honors that freemen can confer on "a well tried and faithful servant."

Resolved, That our best interests are identified with the continuance of the tariff, and that its repeal would bring ruin upon our country. That the administration, and its friends, have, by their proceedings on the tariff, proved themselves our best friends.

Resolved, That Richard Rush has, by his own faithful execution of every trust confided to him—his industry as an officer, and his devotion to the American System, entitled himself to our active support for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the integrity and pure republicanism of Henry Clay, and that the charge of corruption has been triumphantly refuted by him, as a most foul slander, which faction had dared to sustain their unholy cause.

Thou too, Caldo.—The "Lat aster Journal," and several other old federal papers, are striving hard to excuse Gen. Jackson for voting against the address of Congress, thanking GEN. WASHINGTON, when he retired from the Presidency, for his past services, and expressing a hope that the example of that great and good man might be the guide of his successors in office. By heaven, we would sooner wrap a mantle around us and fall silently, than act thus.

Frank Rep.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

The death of Judge TRIMBLE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is confirmed. He died, at his residence in Kentucky, yesterday three weeks ago, after a short illness, following a laborious term of the Circuit Court. His loss will be seriously felt, as he had already attained very high estimation and reputation as a Judge. Here is a great office to be filled. The persons we have heard principally spoken of for it, are Mr. McLean, of Ohio, (the Postmaster General) Mr. Robertson, Mr. Crittenden, & Mr. Boyle, of Kentucky. There will probably be many others. The office of District Judge of the District of Ohio is also yet vacant. The latter, we suppose, will soon be filled; but we should doubt whether so important an appointment as the other will be filled until after Congress meets.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday, says,—"Among the persons spoken of to succeed the late Gen. Bailey, as Postmaster of N. York, we understand are Col. Monroe, late President of the United States, and Albert Gallatin."

YORK, September 9.

On Monday afternoon, last week, the upper section of this county, particularly Newbury township, was visited by a heavy and destructive hail-storm. The hail stones were not remarkably large, but fell in great abundance. The wind blew with much violence and did extensive damage to fences and buildings. Mr. John Nicholson, who was riding homewards when the storm came on, was struck from his horse by the limb of a tree, which fell on him as he passed. He was so much injured that he survived but a short time after he was found.

HANOVER, Sept. 9.

Accident.—On Thursday night last, between Hanover and York, about 3 miles this side of the latter place, a dreadful accident occurred. The night was very dark, and a waggon with a load of boards missed the road, and was precipitated topsy turvy down a steep bank into the hollow beneath. On the waggon was a young lad about twelve years old, and it is supposed was sleeping, and who was dreadfully crushed. The teamster resides either in Baltimore or Frederick county.

"The Cresset," published at New Albany, Indiana, of the 30th ult. makes no mention of the death of Gov. Ray. The "Franklin Repository," published at Brookville, in that State, of the same date, remarks—"Gov. Ray, since the election, has been very sick, and we learn, his recovery was despaired of by all his physicians; but by the last intelligence from Indianapolis he is now convalescent."

Frank. Rep.

Virginia.—It is officially ascertained, that at the late trial upon the question for a Convention in this State, there were 20,825 votes in favor of it, and 16,595 votes against it. Had the vote of the county of Harrison (1,059 for it, and 50 against it) been included in this return, the majority would have been 5,230 votes.

Nat. Int.

The African Colony.—It gives us pleasure to learn that the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have appointed Dr. Richard Randall, a highly respectable Member of the Board, Colonial Agent, and that he accepts the appointment, with the intention of proceeding forthwith to Liberia to assume the administration of its Government.

Nat. Int.

Naturalization Laws.—The election being near at hand, we publish for the benefit of Aliens, the following provisions required by the acts of Congress, upon that subject.

1st All aliens who have been in the country five years, and have made a declaration of their intention to become citizens prior to their application, are naturalized.

2d All who arrived in the country previous to 1814, and have been naturalized without having previously made a declaration of intention.

3d All who arrived in the country under the age of 18 years, and have continued to reside therein for five years, can be naturalized without having made a previous declaration of intention.

A man named Wood, has been fined five dollars by the Boston Court, and for want of means to pay, placed in duress, for stealing a copy of a Boston Statesman from the door of a subscriber. That's a bad way to buy a new paper.

Ohio Lands.—In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, there will be sold in Mansfield, Richland county, on the 27th of October next, 600 acres of land, be half

containing eighty acres each, many of which are improved.

Said lands were selected in the early settlement of the state, for the use of Schools within the Virginia Military District, and are equal in quality to any of the lands in the counties of Wayne, Holmes, Richland and Marion, in which counties said lands are situated. The average price set upon said lands, under which they cannot be sold, will be about one dollar and twenty five cents per acre. The sale will commence with the East Range and progress westwardly.

The terms of sale will be one fourth in hand—one fourth in two years—one fourth in three years, and the balance in four years.

It is stated, in the report of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, that the profits of the last year exceeded those of 1822, in the sum of \$23,000 dollars; and were greater by \$979,000, than the average of profits for the three years preceding 1822.

The specie on hand, on the 1st of August last, was 6,593,000—circulation, 13,000,000—Public deposits, 6,563,000—Private do. 7,301,000—Funded Debt held by the Bank, 16,930,000—Discounts, 37,000,000—Contingent Fund, 4,300,000—Suspended Debt, 7,109,000.

Philad. Gaz.

Accident by Bees.—As Mr. Martin Lazarus, of Salisbury Township, Lehigh county, was employed in hauling manure in a three horse waggon, on Wednesday last, a bee happened to light on the leader horse, whilst passing the garden fence, and stung him. This started not only the leader, but also frightened the other two horses, and in endeavoring to stop them, the waggon came in contact with the garden fence, tore it away and upset a whole row of hives; the enraged bees all fell upon the horses and men, and stung two of the horses to death, and very much injured the other, as well as Mr. Lazarus, his son, and servant. The son, in particular, was seriously injured, having been thrown between the waggon and the fence post—he is considered out of danger, however.

Dreadful steamboat accident.—A letter from New Orleans under date the 13th ult. states that on the day preceding, as the steamboat Grampus was towing two yessels up the river, her six boilers burst, and not a vestige of them remained. Seven persons were killed, five missing, and four wounded. The two vessels were also much injured.

JOHN JAY, of New York, is the only surviving member of the first American Congress, that of 1774. CHARLES CARROLL, of Maryland, is the only one remaining of the Congress of 1776, that adopted the Declaration of Independence. JAMES MADISON, of Virginia, is, it is believed, the only surviving member of the National Convention of the United States. Maj. WM. JACKSON, a revolutionary officer, who signed and certified the Constitution of the United States, as Secretary of the Convention, is still alive, and resides in Philadelphia.

Vermont Messenger.

Slave Trade.—The August number of the African Repository states this hateful traffic to be still carried on to a great extent, and under circumstances of great cruelty to its unhappy victims. The La Perle, Gibbin, master, being pursued by a French cutter, in order to avoid detection, threw sixty five slaves overboard. The French slave trade appears to be undiminished; and the number of Spanish vessels thus employed is immense. The ravages of disease, from the crowded state of the vessels, and the scarcity and wretchedness of the provisions, though they are shocking to the contemplation, are hardly noticed, they are one of the circumstances of the trade. In a Spanish schooner of 60 tons burthen, in which 221 slaves were crowded, 50 died, and the remainder were landed in a miserable state of disease and emaciation. These scenes, the victims of other nations, are the prey of inferior force, murdering the whites, and taking possession of the cargo. To the British slave trade is carried on with circumstances of the most odious barbarity. Out of a cargo of 110, there have been known to die 70, in a passage of 40 days. On another occasion, 185 out of 447 were released by death from a similar voyage. It is a horrible picture, and the slave trade is a crime which should be abolished.

From New Brunswick.—Our latest files from this Province contain but little to extract.

Much is said concerning the emigrants which by almost every vessel comes out in such numbers. In 1827, there arrived in 25 vessels 3010, averaging 123 in each vessel. The present season, there have arrived, 1921, in 16 vessels, averaging 120 to each vessel. A great portion of these are represented as in a very poor and wretched condition. Such as are able, it is said, proceed to the United States, which they denominate the *Land of Promise*.

Promenade at Washington.—The terrace extending around the west front of the Capitol, is now the resort of the fashionable for an evening promenade. In a moonlight evening the scene presented to view is said to be beautiful. The rich, woodland prospect in the distance, and the giant proportions of the Capitol at hand, under the silver light of the moon, form a picture of chastened beauty, that would chain the admirers of nature and art, even if a delightful breeze did not almost invariably add coolness and fragrance to the promenade.

In France a commission of five Physicians has been appointed to proceed to the Levant—thoroughly to investigate the *Plague*. Among the members are mentioned Messrs. Pariset & Champollion. The commission is selected by the Minister of the interior and foreign affairs.

Accident.—David Goodrich, a young man in Glastenbury, Ct. on the 21st ult. while engaged in wrestling, (a common practice with the athletic yeomanry of New England) was thrown so severely as to break his neck and occasion his death next day.

Mistaken Views.—The National Intelligencer says that the British politicians labor under a great mistake in supposing that the people of the United States, generally, covet the Canadas, or deem the acquisition desirable. We should suppose the impression much more prevalent, that the bounds of our union are already sufficiently extensive.

De minimis curat lex.—A petition, advertised in a Boston paper, sets forth that the nine petitioners are seized of forty nine thousand five hundred and two parts of seventy five thousand parts of three quarters of an acre of land in Dedham, and pray division, &c.

In the House of Representatives,
March 28, 1828.

Resolved, That the following rule be added to the rules and standing orders of the House.

No bill for laying out a state road, or for incorporating a turnpike road, railroad, bridge, canal or navigation company, shall be reported to the House, unless it shall be proved to the committee appointed on the subject, that notice of the intended application has been published in at least one newspaper in each county interested, for at least one month immediately prior to the reference of the subject to the committee, or if there be no newspaper published in any of said counties, then in one newspaper in the nearest county in which one may be published.

By order of the House of Representatives,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Clerk.

YOUNG MEN'S Administration Meeting.

THE YOUNG MEN in the County of Adams, favorable to the present General Administration, and to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, are invited to attend at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 20th September, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Sept 9

WANTED,
TWO APPRENTICES,
TO THE
Tobacco Manufacturing Business,
if immediate application is made—Lads of the age of 12 or 14 years would be preferred.

JACOB FAHNESTOCK, Jr.
Abbotts-Lawn, Sept 9.

STRAY MARE.

CALL to the plantation of the subscriber, lying in Strahan township, Adams county, on the 24 of August last, a

SORREL MARE;
the left hind foot part white, and hair rubbed off it, shod all round, with a bald in her face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE SALTZGIVER

COPY OF THE LETTER.

James Monroe to Andrew Gregg.
Department of War, October 11, 1814.

Sir,
Mr. Charles Higgins, contractor for supplying rations to the troops of the U. S. in the western parts of Pennsylvania, has obtained an advance on account of his contract for ten thousand dollars. He states that the Centre county bank of Pennsylvania, of which you are president, will take Treasury notes of him at par. It is only at par that I can pass them to him. I have to state, that notes are expected in a few days from Philadelphia, and that they will be transmitted to you, to that amount on his account; in case you will advance to him that sum.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE.

The President of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

Aristocracy Unmasked!

The country is deluged with Pamphlets, and with the above title, endeavoring to prove that Andrew Gregg is an Aristocrat, from the evidence of a vote, given in the Senate of the U. States, on the 5th of Jan. 1808. This charge, like every other made against Mr. Gregg, recoils upon its authors. Let us examine and see how matters stand. A bill was before Congress, "extending the right of suffrage to the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes." It made the qualifications of a voter to consist in the possession of 50 acres of land or a town lot. This they say, Mr. Gregg voted for, and from this they endeavor to prove, that Mr. Gregg is opposed to a poor man having a vote! What are the circumstances of the case? The Mississippi territory had just been purchased from a foreign power, was thinly settled, and it was the interest of the U. States to encourage emigration there. For this purpose, land was given to persons disposed to settle in the territory, on a credit, for any number of years, and for a very trifling sum. Any man could obtain 50 or 100 acres, if he would make a settlement there. Now, there were two objects in Congress passing the above bill. One was, to encourage persons to settle and improve the land, giving them privileges thereby; the other to prevent individuals who would travel through the country, without any home or interest in the good of the settlement, from controlling the elections therein. From our enquiry, therefore, we find, that any man who chose to settle there, could obtain what amount of land he pleased, for nothing; and every man who would go with that intention, would take up land; therefore, so MAN WAS DEPRIVED OF A VOTE! This is a fact! Be it remembered, that this was only a territory at the time; and that, whenever they acquired a sufficient population, they had the right of making their own laws, and such regulations relative to voters, as would suit their peculiar circumstances.

But, let us inquire, who supported this act, which they call so aristocratic in its principle. Was it a Federal Congress, with whom they wish to class Andrew Gregg? No! It was decidedly DEMOCRATIC; and the act was approved, without hesitation, by THOMAS JEFFERSON, 8th Jan. 1808. Are they prepared to say that Thomas Jefferson was an Aristocrat? They dare not! Then how can they place Andrew Gregg in that list, for an act which had the sanction of a Democratic Congress, and the idol of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson? It is most absurd! If Andrew Gregg is opposed to a poor man having a vote, then was also Thomas Jefferson, and the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party. Let the people examine the matter, and draw their conclusions. They will not form their opinions from the one-sided story, headed "ARISTOCRACY UNMASKED."

We understand that a young Justice of the Peace, in this county, has been engaged, for some time, in riding his township, circulating pamphlets, and endeavoring very strenuously to convert the good folks to the side of Mr. Shulze. He has, it is said, boasted very much of his success; but, we expect, from the conversation of those he has "ripped," that he might just as well let his pony rest. They enjoy the young "Squire," and raise a belief in him, that they are all "straight"—and when he leaves them, chuckle at his credulity. We are credibly informed, that he furnished a very respectable German in his neighborhood, with a pamphlet, containing some of the infamous stories raised against Mr. Gregg, which he wished him to read. The old gentleman commenced—and after reading a short time, finding the infamous falsehoods contained in it, he threw it down, and should have handled the young "Squire" very roughly, had he not made good his escape. And it was no wonder. The independent yeomanry of the country, cannot see an old brother Farmer, such as Andrew Gregg, abused by a young stripling, without feeling indignation.

The young "Squire" alluded to above, is a great admirer of Thomas Jefferson—and constantly cites him as the textbook of Democracy. Now, we would advise those pointed by him, with the "Look here, see how Andrew Gregg would not let you have a

vote," just to point out to him the name of THOMAS JEFFERSON at the bottom of the bill, approving it, without hesitation. And he will surely not call Jefferson an Aristocrat! He thinks the people are ignorant of the facts—but he will find himself woefully mistaken. He cannot impose upon them.

The Shulzeites crowded very much about the number of people who attended their County meeting, held in this place some time ago—when they swelled it up to 61, by the aid of non-voters, minors, and Gregg-men. But we did not suppose they had called in the aid of citizens of another State, until we were credibly informed, that at least one man who resides in Maryland, did attend the meeting, and participate in the proceedings. We suspect, if their meeting had been stripped of such as were not legal voters, they could have given but a poor account of it.

Meeting at Hanover.

We are informed, that the meeting held in Hanover on Saturday last, was attended by an unusually numerous and most respectable assemblage of people—amongst whom were a large number who supported Mr. Findlay in 1820. We expect to be furnished with a statement of their proceedings for our next paper. The cause of the People's Candidate ANDREW GREGG, is prospering finely.

How absurd is it for the friends of Parson Shulze, to prate about his economizing the funds of the State, if he is elected, when this self-same Mr. Shulze, VOTED AGAINST A REDUCTION OF THE PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE!

COMMUNICATION.

"P. in the Corner" would do well to remember, in the course of his political comments, that, although he may have a prediction for the Rev. Mr. Shulze, stubborn countrymen, who deal with him, (not in the pamphlet line) may choose Mr. Gregg in preference. It might not be amiss if he would exercise some previous means to know his MAN, before he explains the difference between "Federalist" and "Democrat", or proves Mr. Gregg of the former, lest he shoot as wide of the mark, as he did when dealing with a respectable Democrat, a Farmer in this county, who happened to be scarce of change. You understand me.

One who is entitled to a vote.

FOR THE ADAMS CENTINEL.

Mr. HANSEN: It is banded about in the Shulze papers, that Andrew Gregg, whilst Senator in Congress, voted on the Mississippi bill, far none but freeholders being admitted to the right of suffrage, to the great injury and oppression of the poor man. The doleful cry is—the poor man—the poor man, deprived of his vote! Aristocracy! Aristocracy! It may perhaps afford some relief to those afflicted gentlemen, to refer them to this law, and let them read it for themselves; but, to remove all scruples, we will give the bill itself. It will be found in the Acts of the last session of the Tenth Congress, page 14, entitled an act extending the right of suffrage to the Mississippi territory.

"Be it enacted, &c. that every free white male person in the Mississippi territory, a "have the age of 21 years, having been a citizen of the U. States, and resident in the said territory one year next preceding an election of representatives, and who has a "legal or equitable title to a tract of land by "virtue of any act of Congress, or who may "become the purchaser of any tract of land "from the U. States, of the quantity of 50 "acres, or may hold in his own right a town "lot of the value of one hundred dollars within "the said territory, shall be entitled to vote "for representatives to the General Assembly "in said territory.

"Approved, Jan. 8th, 1808.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

It will only be necessary to remark, that at this period party measures ran high; Democracy had a triumphant ascendancy; and if ever there was a measure purely Democratic, that Congress is justly entitled to the credit of it; but we wish not to be understood, as attempting to detract any thing from the merits of the law—we believe it to be truly salutary and wise in its provisions. We indeed are not in possession of the reasoning in support of the measure; but we may very rationally conclude, it would be something like this: The territory at the time was not freed from Indian claim; whole tribes of Indians might have claimed the right of electors, without this provision; the country was also over spread with vagrant hunters and others, who had no settled residence; a qualification ever required under all the State constitutions; and according to Mr. Morse's observations, these people could only be considered as the pioneers of a wilderness, introductory to civilization, and are mostly such as have fled from justice, or are unwilling to submit to the restraints of law. We think these reasons sufficient to satisfy us, and shall therefore search for no others to justify this provision, while merely in the condition of a territory.

The case would be quite different from that of a State received and adopted into the Union; but we will take it even on that ground. What shall we say of the great and Democratic state of Virginia, who stands at the head of the list, and to whom we are indebted for all our Presidents, except John Adams; to this list we might add Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina, all of whom require a freehold estate to qualify a citizen to vote for a Representative; and almost all the remainder, except Pennsylvania, demand it as an indispensable qualification in the person elected to legislative trust. But the advocates of Shulze shut their eyes on these things. Their thirst for cen sure carries them with such violence along, that they rush on through all to get a thrust at Mr. Gregg, who at that time was their particular favorite and political friend; not aware that the same measure, which they so heartily bestow, attaches equally to THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the whole Democratic majority which passed that law—acting precisely over again the table of the Snake and the File, in breaking their own teeth while the File remains unwarped. Yours, &c.

A Country Farmer.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN DELEGATE MEETING.

The Democratic Republican Delegates of the borough of Gettysburg, and the several townships in the county of Adams, convened pursuant to previous notice, at the Court house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 9th inst. for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election.—JOHN BRINKERHOFF, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and D. MINNISCORFF Secretary.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

Borough—George Kerr, George Snyder, Cumberland—Samuel Sloan, John Butt, Myerallen—Jacob Duttry, John McGrew, Tyrone—John Delap, Michael Starry, Hamiltonban—Henry Myers, Robert Rhea, Latimore—Thomas Godfrey, Straban—John Brinkerhoff, John N. Graft, Franklin—Anthony Dearliff, D. Middlecott, Hamilton—Robert McIlvain, P. Dearliff, Conwago—Wm. Albright, Jacob Kohler, Berwick—John Duncan, Huntington—Henry Albert, L. Williams, Germany—Christian Bishop, Reading—John Blake, Daniel Slagle.

The following Ticket was agreed upon:—Governor—JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, Assembly—HENRY PICKING, EZRA BLYTHE.

Commissioner—MARTIN CLUNK, Auditors—ALLEN ROBINETTE, ROBT. McILVAINE (2 years.)

D. of the Poor—JACOB SHENK, Geo. SMYER (1 year.)

Trustees—Rev. JOHN HERBST, JOHN M. SWENEX.

Zephaniah Herbert, D. Middlecott, Martin Clunk, George Snyder, Samuel Slagle, and James Renshaw, were chosen conferees, to meet the conferees of York county, in Hanover, to fix upon a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of York and Adams, in the State Senate.

On motion, the following resolutions were submitted, (by a committee previously appointed,) and adopted, viz.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the manner in which the public concerns of the State have been conducted, during the administration of Joseph Hiester and Andrew Gregg, whereby the State has been plunged into an enormous debt, (notwithstanding the new taxes imposed upon the citizens,) a debt which can never be paid without imposing additional burthens on society, and which was contracted, without any visible benefit to the community at large—neither removing their embarrassments, as was promised, nor improving the state, in any degree equal to the promise held forth—the principal part of the money having gone into the hands of wily speculators.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, by the Harrisburg convention; that we will give him our undivided support, and use all fair and honorable means to ensure his election—notwithstanding the anathemas of the young men of Adams county—for various reasons, amongst which are the following:

1. Because he has always been an undeviating Democratic Republican, and has given entire satisfaction to his constituents, in the fulfilment of all the various trusts which they have honored him with; and we have no doubt will, if elected Governor, so discharge the duties devolving upon him, as to do honor to himself and promote the permanent interests of the State.

2. Because we believe, that, in the management of the resources of the State, he will not squander hundreds of thousands of dollars away upon trifling and visionary objects, but will use the strictest economy, and endeavor to lessen the debt of the State—instead of increasing it upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars, (\$1,200,000,) as his opponent, Andrew Gregg, has been accessary to.

3. Because he was fairly nominated, by the largest convention ever assembled in the State for a similar purpose, consisting of 131 delegates, representing every county in the State—125 of whom were fairly chosen and specially delegated to perform that trust, by the Democratic citizens of the different counties, and 105 of whom were not members of the Legislature, but were sent from the different counties for that special purpose.

Resolved, also, That we will not support the Federal candidate for Governor, for a variety of reasons, amongst which are,

1. Because he was nominated by a convention at Lewisburg, composed chiefly of Federalists, (calling themselves democrats, for the purpose of deceiving the democratic republicans of the State,) which was composed of only 72 or 73 members, representing not more than half the State, and most of whom were either self-appointed or sent by officeholders—and which convention we believe to have been got up, for the purpose of sanctioning the nomination of the said Andrew Gregg, by a caucus of federal members of the Legislature, at Harrisburg.

2. Because he has been, for many years, in the ranks of our political enemies, and during the administration of Joseph Hiester, has been a member of his cabinet—in which time, by their mismanagement, they have increased the public debt upwards of \$1,200,000, which, we presume, can never be paid without imposing a land tax, which would very much increase the difficulties under which we labor—instead of relieving the distresses of the country, as was promised in 1820.

3. Because his supporters have used the grossest falsehood and misrepresentation, to further their designs, endeavouring to rouse up religious prejudices, and array one denomination of Christians against another; a conduct intended to destroy that harmony which has hitherto prevailed amongst the various religious sects in this State—and a conduct which should be deprecated by every good citizen of every denomination; more especially as the error cannot be of the head, but must be of the heart—which is sufficiently manifested by their vindictive and intolerant proceedings, threatening all who may vote for Mr. Shulze with the vengeance of Heaven! (See the Address adopted by the young Men of Adams county, on the 2d inst.)

4. Because he is an aristocrat in principle, being in favor of restricting the right of voting to freeholders; a principle which should be detested by every freeman of Pennsylvania—a principle totally repugnant to the constitution of this State, calculated to deprive every poor man of a vote, and a principle which (without exempting them from the dangers of the State, doing its military duties, and fighting its battles,) would deprive the citizens of the State from voting, and make them slaves of a few and drawers of water to the rich! That such are his principles

is abundantly proved by his votes in the United States Senate, January 4th, 1808, on the bill to extend the right of suffrage to the Mississippi territory.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Republican Compiler and A. Centinel.

JOHN BRINKERHOFF, Chairman.

D. MINNISCORFF, Secretary.

REMARKS.

The above Resolutions passed at the Shulze delegate meeting are so destitute of truth, and abound in such vile and infamous assertion, that we consider it our duty as Editor of an independent paper, not to let them pass without some notice.

They go on to say, that the State has been plunged into an enormous debt, during the administration of Joseph Hiester, which cannot be paid without imposing taxes. Now it is a fact, that any appropriations that have been made of the public money, or any authority that has been given to contract loans, was all done by a Legislature opposed to the Administration of Joseph Hiester—for they surely have not the assurance to say, that there ever was a majority in the Senate on the side of the Administration. At, therefore, there is any blame to be attached to this circumstance of the State Debt being increased \$1,200,000, they only are to blame—for they had the majority. But they say this cannot be paid without imposing taxes. Now what is the fact? It appears by the report of the Auditor General for 1822, that "the State owes property to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!" How ridiculous then to say that taxes must be laid to pay the debt! No man can be deceived by such barefaced assertions. Their attempt to impose, excites no other feeling than disgust.

Their praise of Mr. Shulze for his talents, &c. is mere fustian. See what his neighbors, who know the gentleman say of him. Their attempts to smooth over the Harrisburg Caucus is futile. Mr. Dewart's letter, which will be found below, is sufficient evidence of the influence of the Legislature. They still reiterate the charge of Mr. Gregg being taken up by the Federal members of the Legislature at Harrisburg. This charge has been openly denied, under the sanction of names of some of those members. The spirit which still incites them to make charges which have been proven untrue, must be a most infamous one. Their resolution relative to Mr. Gregg's vote on the Mississippi bill, is answered in a preceding column.

Editor Centinel.

We subjoin another proof to demonstrated evidence, of the agency of the legislature in nominating Mr. Shulze. It comes from the pen of a Senator, and an adherent of that candidate. He wrote from knowledge of the most perfect kind, as he was in the very scene itself, and he is known to be a man of high respectability. What is meant by his statement of its being "a matter of great importance to many of them," is easily deduced from the circumstance, which has been often asserted, and carries with it some proof and much probability—that all the offices in the state are under constitutional pledges, like those to the individual above mentioned, who used them to stay his Bank debt. But the facts being relied upon to appreciate and meet them with the indignant rebuke which they call for.

U. S. Gaz.

Extract from a letter written by Lewis Dewart, a member of the Senate, to his confidential friend in Northumberland county dated,

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23d, 1823.

"Our governor making gentry are beginning already to collect and take their stations; from every information, they will have a pretty hard job of it, to settle down on one man, who will reconcile and unite the party. It is not expected at present, that they will be able, the first day, to agree on any one person. You may rest assured, notwithstanding the precaution taken by the people to prevent members from having a hand in this governor making business, they will by some hook or crook, not only have a hand in it, but in my opinion, they will have their whole bodies as work; it is a matter of much importance to many of them, and when they take a stand, they are not very easily thrown from their position, nor are they easily alarmed or intimidated. Ingham, Shulze and Bryan appear to stand highest as yet on the list, and, in my opinion, Shulze with the members, would have much the greatest majority, had they at present to decide on the matter.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS.

An attempt was made on Saturday evening last to get up a meeting of revolutionary soldiers favourable to the election of Parson Shulze. Twenty-one are said to have attended, and their names have been published. We are

authorised to state that of these twenty-one six were never out in service, two were deserters, one paid his fine, and another was with the British in Philadelphia. We are not desirous of abusing our age, following us, and have therefore given no names—but if any respectable persons are anxious of knowing whence we derive our authority, we are ready to satisfy them.

We lately observed, that no proof was before the public, that Mr. Snyder had offered to Mr. Shulze the appointment of Surveyor General. On enquiry, we have ascertained some thing like truth in the above story. It is this. A certain gentleman wishing to strengthen his interest, by attaching the powerful family of the Muhlenbergs, and whilst feeling a friendly disposition to them, he thought of conferring the office upon Mr. Shulze. Accordingly he sent for him and proposed the appointment, when he was surprised to hear from his own lips, that he was not a practical surveyor, which reconciled him to seek for another. This is no jest. Yet it is strange that the office-hunters should think him a practical candidate for Governor.

The news from Spain.—The most cheering intelligence we have recorded respecting the invasion of Spain, falls to our lot to-day. Corunna has been successfully defended against a furious assault. The French troops are to be concentrated and are to retreat. A dissension prevails between the French and the Spanish rebels. The forces of Spain are developing themselves; and military is taking root in the French regiments. We shall wait impatiently for the sequel, which cannot be far off.

DIED.—On the 6th inst. Mr. Isaac Dearliff, of Latimore township, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 9th inst. Harriet McIlvain, only daughter of Robert McIlvain, formerly of this place, in her 7th year.

On the same day, Amanda Maria Kelly, daughter of Mr. Francis A. Kelly, of this borough, in her 4th year.

On Wednesday evening last, after an illness of 4 or 5 hours, Mary Jane Reed, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. Reed, of this place, aged 12 months.

On Sunday last, at an advanced age, Mr. Robert Cunningham, of Liberty township.

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER, 1823. Moon's Phases.

17 Wednesday	5 26 8	5 26 8
18 Thursday	5 36 7	5 36 7
19 Friday	5 46 6	5 46 6
20 Saturday	5 56 5	5 56 5
21 Sunday	5 57 4	5 57 4
22 Monday	5 58 3	5 58 3
23 Tuesday	6 0 0	6 0 0

The Committee of Vigilance.

For the borough of Gettysburg, appointed at a meeting of the friends of ANDREW GREGG, on the 26th of July, are requested to meet at the house of John Murphy, Jr. to-morrow evening, (Thursday) at 7 o'clock.

Several of the Committee.

Sept. 17.

Adjourned Court.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and other persons concerned, that an ADJOURNED COURT of Common Pleas, for the trial of all causes at issue, will be held at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Monday the 20th day of October next, and to continue two weeks.

H. Gilbert, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 16, 1823.

\$30 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Montgomery county, Md. on the morning of the 6th instant, a black Negro Man, who calls himself

Dennis Plummer,

about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 7 or eight inches high, stout made, a little bow-legged—has a scar under one of his eyes, two or three of his upper fore teeth decayed, or broke off—large whiskers, extending nearly half round his chin—he has a number of scars on the back of his neck, occasioned by a complaint called the King's Evil. His clothing is a domestic coat, white shirt, white jacket, and brown or grey linen trousers, half-worn fur hat, and old coarse shoes.

I will give for apprehending, and securing said Dennis, so that I get him again, if in the county of Montgomery, Ten Dollars—if in the city of Baltimore or any county in Maryland, Thirty Dollars—and all reasonable expenses if brought home and delivered to me.

William Worthington.

Sept. 16.